By Mr. DOOLITTLE-From citizens of Mishigas, By Mr. SLIDELL From merchants of New-Or-

By Mr. SLIDELL.—From merchants of New-Orleans, against a Light House Board.

By Mr. DURKEE—From the Legislature of Wisconsile, for a law to secure to the State the proceeds of
the public lands.

By Mr. BIGLER—From Mr. Findlay Patterson, for
payment for building the Capillol building of Lecompton; also, for ince soity under the contract.

By Mr. KENNEDY—A memorial from the Numismatic Society of Pennsylvania, to establish a Modal
Department in the Miot.

All of the above were appropriately referred.

ADVERSE REPORTS.

All of the above were appropriately referred.

ADVERSE REFORTS.

Ligated binding in a book form the obituaries of
Benators Bell, Rusk and Butler.

Against Mary Renner, W. Russell, Capt. McClellan,
Martin Hubbard, Captain Wainwright and J. W.

Brown, for firearms.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. HUNTER—For the correspondence with

this repecting the seizure of the bark Macedonian y the Teru viana.

By Mr. FOOT, from the Committee on Commerce— To inquire into the expediency of appropriating \$7,000 for fixing the Cu-tom-House and Post-Office at Bur-

hington, Vermont.

A resolution was submitted by unanimous consent to the Judiciary Committee, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of suspending the territorial laws of Utah during the present difficulties, and to report in lieu of such, thus suspended, such temporary laws as the exigency requires.

BILLS EXPORTED.

Mr. IVERSON—From the Committeee on Military
Affairs reported back, without amendment, the bill to
organize a regiment of mounted volunteers to defend
the Texas frontier; also, the bill authorizing the
President to call into the service of the United States
four additional regiments of volunteers.
Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on the District

of Columbis, reported without amendment the bill providing for the arrest and return of fagitives from the District of Columbia.

justice from the District of Columbia.

Mr. SlMMONS, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of C. G. Kennedy, Secretary of the Census Board. Read a second time.

Mr. GWIN (Cal.) proposed that the Senate take up the Pacific Kailroad bill.

Mesars. DOOL.TILE (Wis.), STUART (Mich.), STUART (Mich.),

Mesers. DOOL.TILE (Wis.), STUART (Mich.), SEWARD (N. Y.), and others, urged that the bill for the admission of Mintresota should have preference.

Mr. GWIN insisted on his motion, and a desultory discussion ensued. At length, on the suggestion of Mr. Bright (Ind.), Mr. Gwin withdrew his objectice, and the Minnesota bill, which stands No. 86 on the calendar, was read a second time.

Mr. PUGH (Obio) offered an amendment to the effect that the Federal laws, if not inapplicable, be excluded into the State of Minnesota, and that a Judicial district be formed, and a Judice, Attorney and Marshal be appointed and paid as in lows. Agreed to. A discussion ensued on the proper interpretation of the second section of the bill.

the second section of the bill.

Mr. BATES (Del.) moved that it be amended to read that Minnesota shall be allowed two Representatives.

Debate followed as to her right to have two or three Reprosentatives. Pending a settlement of the ques-tion, the Senate went into Executive Session, and seen afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The House went into Committee of the Whole on
the Deficiency Appropriation bill.
Mr. CLARK (Mo.) replied to Mr. Blair, who, he
said, ought first to set free his own slaves before accusing slaveholders of being an oligarchy to strike
down free labor. Such a course must have a most
dieastraus effect where Slavery exists. He adverted
to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Coastitution.

Mr. BLAIR (Mo.) gave notice of his intention to reply to Mr. Clark's assault, and reminded him that there were other interests in Missouri beside slave-holding.

Mr. ORANGER (N. Y.) argued against the Le-Mr. HORACE F. CLARK (N. Y.) and: The voice of the people of Kansas comes in unbroken tones protecting sgainest admission under the Lecompton Constitution. She eught not to be dragged into the Union as a convict, in chains. He would vote for any measure which would secure justice and peace to Kansas and exonerate the Democratic party and the Administration of their choice from the implication unjustly made that they are seening to impose upon the people of Kansas a Constitution which they abbor. He doubted all the claims of Kansas for admission; he distrusted the sufficiency of her population, and was not satisfied that the proceedings attending the formation of her Constitution were regular. While he had no price in her history, and no sympathy for her scene of frauds and violence, he would yield his relactat consent to her admission, provided the bill can be so framed that no permanent mischief will result to Kansas and the country, until her people can form, without wrong and violence, the institutions under which they and their children are to live.

Mr. KILGORE (Ind.) opposed, in addition to other reasons, the admission of Kansas as a Slave State becompton Constitution.

Mr. STEWART (Md.) argued in favor of the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. BUFFINTON (Mass.) said that if Kansas had Mr. HORACE F. CLARK (N. Y.) said: The voi

ompton Constitution.

Mr. SIEWART (Md.) argued in layor of the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. BUFFINTON (Mass.) said that if Kansas had been admitted under the Topeka Constitution the present difficulties would not exist. The arms of the Federal Government, instead of protecting the people from crime and disorder, have been employed to sustain the minority, until the Executive power, instead of being respected and loved as a friend, is slighted and detected as an enemy and an oppressor. He spoke of the isjustice, fraud and tyranny practiced on the Free-State men, crowned by an attempt to force Slavery on an unwilling people, and this under the Slavery on an unwilling people, and this under the ples of popular covereignty, by a party calling itself Democratic. Adjourned.

From the Utah Army.

Troin the Utah Ariny.

St. Louis, Wednesday, March 24, 1858.

The Utah correspondent of The Leader, writing under date of Jan. 31, says that Mr. Mowett and Sol Gee, who started for the Flathead country on the 24th Dec., had returned. They reached the encampment of Capt. Magraw's command, on the Popongie branch of Wind River, where their march was arrested by deep saw.

deep snow.

The wagon-road expedition were all well, and the animals were wintering finely, but the Crow Indians had come down and threatered to run off their stock, had come down and threatered to run off their stock. The wagon-road expedition were all well, and the animals were wintering finely, but the Crow Indians had come down and threatered to run off their stock, and made suspicious movements generally. In view of these facts Col. Johnston had dispatched a party of thirty teamsters to convoy the expedition to Camp Scott. The October mail from the States arrived at the camp on the let of January, and that of November on the 30th. All was well at the camp, and no movement of a military character is reported.

Heavy Robbery in New-Orleans.

A heavy robbery was committed in this city on Sunday. The office of Henry Shepherd, jr., was burgiariously entered and \$1,500 in money, and \$100,000 in notes stolen therefrom. An advertisement, cautions the public against negotiating the notes, and offers a large reward for their recovery.

The Steamship Palmetto.

Bostos, Wednesday, March 24, 1858.
At 10 a. m., yesterday, the steamship Palmetto had split in two, fore and aft. Her bottom is out, and about three hundred barrels of the cargo, with her anohors and rigging, will be saved. It is doubtful if caything else will be recovered.

Sailing of the Canada from Boston. Bostos, Wednesday, March 24—2 p. m.
The Royal Mail steamship Canada, for Liverpool via
Halifax, will sail about 10½ o'clock. She carries
twenty one passengers for Halifax, and seventy-seven
for Liverpool. She also takes about \$20,000 in

An Editor in a Street Altercation PHILADRIPHIA, Wedneeday, March 24, 1838.

A street altercation took place at noon to-day between Wm. Rice of The Pennsylvanian and Mr. Magraw, State Treasurer. The cause of the difficulty is supposed to be political differences. No serious injury resulted to either party.

The Trial of McHenry.

Merritville, C. W., March 24, 18.8.

The irial of McHenry alias Townsend, the notorious highwayman, will commence here to-morrow.

Great interest is felt in regard to it.

The Bark Actress Ashore. SAVANNAH, Wednesday, March 24, 1858. The bark Actress, from Glasgow, is ashore on As

SAVANNAR, Wednesday, March 24, 1858.
The Court-House and all the records of Lee County,
Georgia, were destroyed by fire on Saturday. The
fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Lake Navigation. Tonosto, Wednesday, March 24, 1858.
The regular line of steamers between Collingwood and Chicago will commence running on the latof May, and the regular line between Toronto and Ningara on Maday next.

Can it be True!

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 24, 1353. Madame Rumor asserts that a witness before a cer-tain Investigating Committee was requested to divide his mileage and per diem with the Chairman, which he indignantly declined to do; and Mrs. Grundy says that Madame Rumor is correct for once. I should not wonder if it were so.

To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 24, 1858.

It is rumored that the President of one of the leading railroads in the State is about to resign that position

The Court of Appeals decide in the suit growing out of the Harper's fire that when an Insurance Company insure on a workshop they take the risk of all the arti-

insure on a workshop they take the risk of all the articles ordinarily and necessarily used in the trada carried on, and that the fact of camphene being on the premises does not vitia'e the insurance because it was necessarily used in the business.

While the Senate was in Executive sessive to-day the name of Vivius W. Smith was sent in by the Governor for Superintendent of the Salt Works, and the nomination was confirmed at once. The name of Charles H. Bramhall of New York was sent in for Port Warden, but the nomination was referred. A. H. Gale of Brocklyn, alse nominated for Port Warden, was confirmed. The nominations of the Loan Commissioners were confirmed in opposition to the opinion missioners were confirmed, in opposition to the opinion of the Attorney General that the nominations by the Governor are unconstitutional.

St. Louis, Wednesday, March 24, 1858. The Democrat publishes a card from J. H. Lane in eply to a proclamation from Gov. Denver. In this card Mr. Lane says that "One J. W. Denver accuses him (Lane) of arrogantly usurping and ruthlessly trampling under foot the legislative department of the Government, and characterizes his (Lane's) acts 'as perfidious and tyrannical." Mr. Lane then brands the Governor as a calumnistor, perjurer, tyrant, and pet appointee of the oligarchical Administration which disgraces the nation.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

CALAIS, Me., Wednesday, March 24-9 P. M The line is interrupted between this place and St John, with no probability of being in order to-night. At the latest moment of communication with Halifax this evening, there were, however, no signs of the steamship Nisgara, now fully due, with a week's later news from Europe.

Anti-Lecompton Meeting in Pitts-

PITISBURGH, Pa., Wednesday, March 21, 1858. An immense Democratic Anti-Lecompton meeting was held at the City Hall to-night. G. F. Gillmore the late editor of The Post, presided, assisted by fortyfour Vice-Presidents, and fourteen Secretaries. Wm. A. Stokes made a bold and eloquent speech, asserting that the Lecompton fraud, if forced upon the people of Kansas, would cause the Revolution to be acted over again to cetablish the right of self-government. Reso lut ons reaffirming the Cincinnati Platform, and the doctrine of popular rights, were passed by acclamation. Mr. John W. Forney addressed the meeting at length, and with great ability, on Kansas affairs. The meeting was one of the largest ever held by the Democracy in this city.

From New-Mexico.

From New-Mexico.

Sr. Louis, Wednesday, March 24, 1858.

The Santa Fé mail arrived at Independence on the 22d inst. Capt. Marcy was to leave Fort Union for Utah on the 25th inst, with a thousand head of mules. Lieut. Beale came passenger from Santa Fé. He left Los Angelos, California, January 10, with twenty-two men and mules, having sent the cameis back from the Colorado River. He adhered strictly to the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, which he pronounces to be the best natural route for a railroad in the world. He shortened Whipple's route five hundred miles, used no tents all the way from Los Angelos, slept comfortably every night, and found not over three inches of snow at any point. While on the route, he discovered no relies of ancient civilization, but met a tribpoof Indians, hitherto unknown. He says that white men could travel the route in parties of five as safely as twenty.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 24, 1858.

The water in the channel of the river at this point is falling slowly.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, March 24, 1858.

The water in the river here is stationary. It measures eight and a half feet at the Falls.

Forenoon Weather Reports March 24.

[By the Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern Lines, received at No. 21 Wall street.]

QUEBEC, 8 a. m.—Clear; 10. CHEBEC, Sa. M.—Clear; 10.

MONTERAL, Sa. M.—Clear; 10.

MONTERAL, Sa. M.—Clear; 10.

HAIFFAX, N. S.—Clear; Wind N. W.; 20.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Sa. M.—Cloudy; Wind N. W.; 21.

SACKYILLE, N. S., Sa. M.—Clear; Wind N. W.; 12.

CALAIS, Me., Sa. M.—Clear; Wind N. W.; 12.

CALAIS, Me., Sa. M.—Clear; Wind N. W.; 12.

NEW YORK, DOON—Clear; Wind N. W.; 24.

BALTIMORE—Clear and cool; Wind W.; 50.

WASHINGTON, DOON—Clear; Clear (W.) 50.

WASHINGTON, DOON—Clear; Wind W.; 50.

WASHINGTON, DOOR—Clear; Wind W.; 50.

EVENING REPORT.

DUNKIRE, N. Y., p. m.—Wind W.; clear; 45.

HONNELLSVILLE, p. m.—Wind W.; clear; 45.

HONNELLSVILLE, p. m.—Wind W.; clear; 56.

PORT JERVIS, p. m.—Wind W.; clear; 56.

PORT JERVIS, p. m.—Wind W.; clear; 56.

NEWBURGH, p. m.—Wind N. W.; clear; 56.

NEWBURGH, S. m.—Wind N. W.; clear; 44.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wind N. W.; clear; 44.

PREINGFIELD, Mass.—Wind N. W.; clear; 46.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Wind N.; clear; 59.

NEW-ORLEANS, La.—Wind N.; clear; 59.

EASTPORT, Me. § p. m.—Wind N. W.; clear; 24.

CALAIS, Mc.—Wind N. W.; clear; 38.

PHILADELPHIA—Wind N. W.; clear; 38.

PHILADELPHIA—Wind N. W.; clear; 51.

HARRISBURG—Wind W.; clear; 49.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPEECH OF MR. BLAIR OF MISSOURI.

rom Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 23, 1858. One of the best of the countless Kansas speeches n the House was made to-day by Frank Blair of Missouri. He began by saying that the policy of the Administration, with regard to Kansas, had been criticised with severity, not only by its enemies, but by those who were elected and sent here as its friends, and no champion had yet appeared capable of making for it even a plausible defense. It has been shown conclusively that the President. in recommending the admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecempton Constitution and without perunder the Lecompton Constitution and without per-mitting the people to vote upon its adoption, had violated the most solemn pledges. It has been shown that his present policy is equally a viola-tion of his Inaugural Address and of his instructions to Gov. Walker. "I never had the least idea," said Mr. Blair, "that the Presiden "intended to redeem his pledges. I always bemtended to redeem his pledges. I always believed that they were made for the purpose o
being violated, and I must be excused if I express
no surprise at the result. I have believed from
the first that Mr. Buchanan was nominated
for the very purpose of carrying out the policy
of his predecessor, which consisted in using the
whole power and patronage of the General Government to force Slavery upon a reluctant
people, and that all his professions of respect for
the popular will were only intended to cloak the
design of trampling upon the rights of the "the popular will were only intended to clock the design of trampling upon the rights of the people. The President's own political friends have fixed this crime upon him by the strongest proofs, and I shall leave them to excuse themselves to the country for having aided in arming his hands with the power to accomplish it."

It is not Kansas alone, continued Mr. Blair, that is embraced in this conspiracy, but the whole continued upon which we live. Hateful as is the policy by which it has been sought to force and the second

by which it has been sought to force upon Kansas an institution abhorred by its people—hateful as are the low and mean frauds by which this policy has been pushed—hateful as are the crimes by which, for three years, that Territory has been held in subjection—still more hateful and abhorred is the avowed purpose of the President to apply that policy has been held in subjection—still more hateful and abhorred is the avowed purpose of the President to apply that policy has been held in subjection—still more hateful and abhorred is the avowed purpose of the President to apply that policy has been held in the subject to the policy has been held in subject to the policy held icy to the whole country—a purpose distinctly avowed in his Lecompton Message, as well as in his letter to certain gentlemen in Connecticut. His declaration that the Constitution of the United States carries Slavery into all the Territories of

eided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country The sonereignty of Congress over its Territories, and the sonereignty of the people of the Territories. are alike deep und to be struck down by the Suprem Court, and the President accepts its decision. This decision of the Supreme Court is a Lecompton Consti-tution for the whole country. For, if Congress has no right to prohibit Sh very in the Territories, and the people of the Territories have not the right, whence comes the right of the people to prohibit it whence comes the right of the people to prohibit it when forming a State Constitution? They cannot derive the right from Congress, because the Supreme Court denies the power in Congress, nor can they derive it from the people of the Territory who do not themselves possess it. The ergan of the Administration, The Washington Union, has boldly put forth this destring that a State council in the contract of the con forth this doctrine, that a State cannot about Slavery, deriving it legically and legitimately from the decision of the Supreme Court, and it has been rewarded for its boldness by the election of its editor to be the Printer of the United States Senate.

editor to be the Printer of the United States Senate.

Mr. Blair could not see how any man who holds to the doctrine of the Supreme Courf, that neither Congress nor the people of a Territory can prohibit a slaveholder from carrying his property into any Territory acquired by the confederacy of sovereign States at their joint expense, can deny the right of the placeholder to carry his property into any State. the slaveholder to carry his property into any State formed of territory thus acquired. In fact the Territory, for the Constitution of the United States, which is said to recognize the right of property in slaves, is the supreme law of all the States, but does net, by its terms, apply to the Territories, and it was held by Mr. Webster and the most eminent constitutional lawyers in the country not to extend to them at all.

What," exclaimed Mr. Blair, "have the advo cates of popular sovereignty to say to this decision of the Supreme Court, which subverts the power of the people of a Territory, the power of the pool a State, the power of the people of the Uni prohibit Slavery !-- which invests the slaveholder with absolute sovereignty, empowering him to walk into a State and carry with him his slaves, and by his single will establish Slavery there, until the next day, or next week, or next year, he sees fit to walk out again, and graciously leaves the people to re-sume their free institutions until another sovereign slaveholder comes along, pitches his tent among bem, and reëstablishes the patriarchal institution?"
The policy of President Buchanan, like the policy

of President Pierce, is to dragoon the people of Kansas into submission, and drive out the white man at the point of the bayonet, to make room for the negro slave. But no matter what party sustains the policy-no matter how many judicial decisions may be got to sanction it—no matter how many regiments are called out to enforce it—they will all prove impotent to wrest from the freemen of this country their rights in the Territories, for the purpose of building up an oligarchy resting upon servile institutions—an oligarchy which seeks to monopolize all the land of the nation, in order to strengthen their political power and to enhance the profits of their negro capital. "In saying this," said Mr. Blair, "I do not speak for the freemen of the "North alone, but for the freemen of the whole country. This is no question of North against South. It is a question which addresses itself to the working men of all sections of the country, "to the working men of all sections of the country,
and if it is of particular interest to any class of
men, it is so to the free white laborers of the
South, for it is they who have received the
greatest injury from the pressure of Slavery,
which has almost literally excluded them from
ownership in the soil, and from all the employments which elsewhere afford to the laboring man the means of living in independence and com

The slaves are instructed in the mechanical trades. The slaves are instructed in the mechanical trades, and employed almost universally in farm labor, so that these great sources of employment are closed to the white workingman. If he is fortunate enough to own a small piece of land, upon which to raise foed for his family, he has no market for his surplus, the Slave States being purely agricultural, with feed large transports the plantages and other with few large towns, and the planters and other slaveholders supplying themselves from their own

The sparse and scattered population of those States makes a system of common schools impossible. It may be said, without metaphor, that negro Slavery robs the poor white of empoyment, of all interest in the soil, of the means of intelectual improvement, and literally takes the bread out of the mouths of his children. Shall he als be deprived of the new Territories opened by the General Government, and thus lose his last chance

to better his condition ?

Mr. Blair here drew a striking parallel from Ro man history in the decline of the Republic to show how the slave-breeding patricians had appropriated to their use and that of their slaves the public land, to the exclusion of the non-slaveholding patricians Next he cited from high authority testimony to the condition to which the free white working men o the South have been reduced by the pressure of Slavery and its degrading competition. He quoted the Hon. Clement C. Clay of Alabama; Mr. William Gregg of South Carolina; Gov. Hammond of the same State—all of them firm and able supporters of Slavery, yet forced to confess in the strongest terms the low condition of the non-slaveholding

whites.
The National Democracy, continued Mr. Blair, The National Democracy, continued Mr. Biair, has become exceedingly tender of the rights of property of the slaveholder. It proposes to cede to him a monopoly of the Territories; for, as has been shown, the presence of slave labor produces a practical exclusion of the labor of freemen. But what difference does that make to these Democratic difference does that make to these Democratic sticklers for the rights of property? A laboring man has, in nine cases out of ten, no other property than his labor. Is not a white man's right of property in his own labor as sacred as the slaveholders right to the labor of his slave? Has he not the same right to have it protected by the Government? It is clearly demonstrable that to permit slaves to be carried into the Territories would be to exclude practically the white laborer. If we must either exclude the white laborer or the slave, which horn exclude the white laborer or the slave, which horn of the dilemma shall we take? Shall we degrade and diminish the value of the labor of the freemen of and diminish the value of the labor of the freemen of our own race by surrendering our Territories to the negro? Or shall we exclude the negro in favor of the white! White laborers are counted by millious, while the slaveholders amount only to a few hundred thousand. Shall we go for the few or for the many? Shall we favor the rich slaveholders or the poor white laboring men? The spurious Democracy of the day worships at the shrine of the wealthy slaveholder in total disregard of the richts of the great was of the needle. It is shrine of the wealthy slaveholder in total disregard of the rights of the great n ass of the people. It is for giving privileges to a rich and powerful class in derogation of the rights of the great majority. The right of the slaveholder to his property is far more sacred in their eyes than the right of the free white man to the enjoyment of his own labor, which is his only property. But if it were sought to employ negro property in any business which would bring the slave into competition with the occupations of the wealthy classes, the case would be changed.

There was a time when the great Democrati party was such not in name alone—when it stroy manfully to vindicate the dignity and uphold the interests of labor, and when no combination of capital, however great or formidable, could intimidat.

ital, however great or formidable, could intimidate or crive it from its principles. That day has passed. The Democracy is now the mere tool of a vas combination of capital in its most edieus and repu sive form. It is the instrument of a colossal aggregation of wealth in negrees, which has seized upon the Government, and now seeks to possess itself of the public domain and to plant it with slaves, to the exclusion of the freemen of the country.

The issue which has been made for the extension

of Slavery will result in the discomfiture of these who have made it. "I look hopefully to the future," said Mr. Blair in conclusion, "and I "should congratuate myself if the State of Mis"souri shall leaim the glory of being the first in the magnanimous career of emaccipation. It is the career to which honor and interest alike becken "her. I am sure that she will not be insensible to "their call, nor indifferent to the high dest by "which awaits her."

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1458. The first act of the Kansas drama is over. The Senate has voted, and the majority for Lecempton the Union, and that neither Congress nor the people of the Territories can prohibit its introduction, was first promulgated by the late Mr. Calhoun, and, as the President says, the doctrine has finally been de the President says, the doctrine has finally been de

be present. Gen. Cameron paired off with Mr. Davie, under an appeal of old friendship which could hardly be resisted, considering the attendant circumstances. Mr. Davie has been seriously ill for a month back, and is still in great danger. But he determined to attend the Senate to-day, against all remonstrance and persuasion of his physician all remonstrance and persuasion of his physician and family, unless some member of the Opposition would consent to pair off. In this emergency application was made to Gen. Cameron, who consented, innsmuch as his vote could not by any possibility affect the result. Mr. Thompson of Kentucky did himself no special circlit by his zeal on this occasion, for he signified not very long ago a purpose of cooperating with his colleague. The Administration, however, counted him, with reason for their confidence. Mr. Allen transled merchical control of the confidence. confidence. Mr. Allen trampled upon his instrucons from home, and obeyed orders from the White

Mr. Green withdrew his amendment tacking Minnesota to Kansas, because assurances were given that three votes at least would be endangered in the House by that conjunction. Pugh's amendment was carried by the personal supplication of the Presi-dent, as a plank for shaky Democrats to cross the chasm, although the pill was bitter to several South ern palates of the State-Rights brand.

Mr. Crittenden's amendment was voted down, though it brought Mr. Kennedy of Md. balf-way over. All the Republicans, except Mr. Durkee,

voted for it, after a conference this morning.

In the course of the debate on the amendments.

Mr. Iverson said that Calhoun had returned the Free-State Legislature on the advice of Southern gentlemen—not upon the returns, remember. Judge Wade, in his quiet way, rose to clinch this nail, and inquired if he understood rightly, and who the partics were. Iverson, for the first time, discovered his blunder and attempted to escape from it by de-eying the right of interrogation. The point stuck in Mason, however, for half an hour after he rose to say that if any such advice had been given, he was not aware of it. Mr. Iverson did not tell the whole story. He forgot to mention that this movement had been one of anxious meditation, and that the suppression of the result on State officers, by which the power of the Legislature could be restrained, was an important part of the programme It is true that Davis, Teembs, Iverson himself, Se bestian and others, knew a month ago, because the Secretary of the Interior laid the conclusive evidence before them, that the Free-State majority must be declared, or another monstrous fraud be added to the many which disgrace the whole history of events in Kansas. All Calhoun's unscrupulous ingenuity has been exercised since then to impair the effect of that necessary declaration, and the result is now

efore the public. Mr. Harris, who was believed to be in a critical condition yesterday, is pronounced somewhat better this evening, and will be at the House whenever his vote is needed, let the personal sacrifice be what it His health has been impaired the whole ses sion, but still he has stood up manfully against physical prostration, and labored with an earnestless in the cause of popular right, which entitles him to lasting honor.

The correspondent of The Commercial Advertiser

"All is in doubt as to the fate of the bill in the House, but the chances are still in favor of the ministration, if they can keep their force on

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent.
ALBANY, March 24, 1858. Mr. Adams of Albany, from the Select Committee on Registry, has presented to the Assembly an able report, accompanied by a bill, "to prevent 'illegal voting throughout the State," which provides for a registration of the names of the legal voters. By the provisions of this bill the Supervisors of cities and the Assessors of towns are constituted Boards of Registration. These officers are required to provide in each election district suitable bocks, in which shall be recorded alphabetical lists of the names of the qualified voters, and of the street and number of the residence of each, iving in a city or incorporated village.

The Registrars in cities shall meet on some day or days between the 1st of May and the 1st of November next (after having given notice in the newspapers and by posted handbills of the day and place of meeting) in each Ward, and proceed to make out a list as near as may be of all persons qualified to vote in each election district, which list shall be known as Register of Electors for said district. The Board may so divide themselves that two or more of them may meet in different Wards or different districts of the same Ward, and thus more speedily complete the registration of voters. ard may continue in session not exceeding five days in each Ward, or until their labors have

The assessors of the several towns are required The assessors of the several towns are required to make a registry of the voters in connection with their efficial duty in assessing the property of the towns, as far as the names of such voters can be ascertained by them; and at the time fixed by law for their meeting to review and correct their assessment lists, they shall also review and correct, perfect, and, if necessary, add to their registry of voters, making it as perfect as possible, and shall give a like notice thereof as is now by law required of the final meeting of the assessors.

the final meeting of the assessors.

Within six days after the completion of the list. the Assessors are required to post in public places eight copies of it in each town, and to publish it in a newspaper once a week for three week in all such towns as enjoy the luxury of a weekly news-paper. The Board are also required to meet at least ten days before any general election in each Election District, of which meeting due notice shall be given, for the purpose of receiving and register-ing names not before entered. The members of ing names not before entered. The members of the Board must be sworn before entering upon their

No person shall be registered unless the Board are satisfied that he is a legal voter, and they have the same power for ascertaining such fact as the Inspectors of Election enjoy. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates of naturalization, which shall be stamped or marked by the Board with the year and number of the Election District. When a naturalized citizen shall have lost his cortificate, he may prove his naturalization by competent witnesses, and shall thereupon be registered; and the Board shall enter with the name of the applicant the names also of the witnesses, and the time and place of naturalization, with all important

facts sworn to upon such application.

After completing the registry, the Board of Registration, or a majority thereof, shall sign their names thereto, and in cities cause at least 100 copies to be printed, one or more of which shall be posted out-side and one or more inside of the Registry office, also at the court-house and the police station-house when either or all of such offices are in the district. and at 25 other places in each district; and in both cities and towns shall deliver at least one copy to each of the Inspectors of Election in each district.

The Inspectors at each election district are required to have before them on election day a certified converted to the control of th

fied copy of the list of voters, and to permit no person to vote whose name is not on the reg-ister, or who in case of absence, sickness or other sufficient reason for not registering his name, does not verify his right to vote by his own oath and that of two disinterested freeholders, residents of the election districts and not candidates for office. The registry of name is deemed conclusive evidence of right to vote and shall not be called in question by the inspectors except as identity of the person of-fering to vote, unless challenged. The question of identity shall be decided by the eath of the person offering to vote.

Within three days of the first general election Within three days of the first general election held under this act, the Registry books shall be placed in the office of the Mayor of every city, and the Clerk's office of every town in the State, together with any certified copies which may remain in their hands; and each year thereafter, all persons wishing their names registered shall make application to said Mayor, Town Clerk, for that purpose. Said officer shall thereafter in each year cause to be printed posted and circulated, certified copies of

viously omitted. Person changing their residence from one district to another may be registered by producing certificate from the Mayor or Town Clerk of th erasure of their cames from the register of the district from which they removed. The registers shall be open to public inspection at all times when not in use by the Inspectors. The Boards of Registration and their Clerks shall receive \$3 per day

r actual services.

Any person who shall procure his name to be Any person who said provide his lattice to registered, knowing that he is not a voter, or in more than one district when he is a voter, or any person aiding or abetting in such act shall be pun-ished for each and every offense by not less than year in the State Prison.

All false swearing before the Board is declared to be willfut and corrupt perjury, to be punished as such. A willful violation of this act, or any fraud in its execution, on the part of the Board of Regis tration, or any member thereof, is punishable with

traven, or any member thereof, is punishable with one year in the crack Prison.

The Secretary of State is directed to furnish a printed copy of this act to the Mayor of each City in the State, and to the Supervisors and Assessors of each town as soon as possible after its passage.

This bill seems to be very well drawn to accom-shib, the direct state of the com-

plish the object sought, and my impression is that a majority of each House favor its passage, but at this ate day of the session its success is, perhaps, some-

The Governor sent into the Senate to-day the names of Charles H. Brandadi, S. Alpheus Smith and Alenzo H. Gale as Port Wardens for the port of New-York, and Vivus H. Smith as Superintendent of the Onosdaga Sait Springs. All except Mr. Gale are reappointments. I learn by spiritual telegraph that the Senate in secret session considered these appointments, which consideration resulted in the reference of V. H. and Bramball Smith to apprepriate Committees, and the confirmation, under a suspension of the rules, of the other two gentlemen—Mr. Gale by a unanimous vote—a flattering compliment to that gentleman, of which he is well

The following notaries were also confirmed Serrota - John Hancock of Lakeland.
QUEENS - Samuel Willett, of Flushing; S. Hondrickson

QUEENS—Samuel Willett, of Flushing; S. Researce and Hernpetend.
Kings—John K. Oakley, J. S. Marcellus, William H. Waring, Abel C. Wilwarth, Summer Stow Flly, of Brooklyn.
New York—Geo. W. Stevens, Wm. S. Milledoler, John Nedland, Charles M. Freeman, Cornelius R. Dissoway, Philip F. Smith, Alexander Ostrauder, Daniel B. Hasheum, Joseph B. Nones, Chox. Megarey, Thadders H. Jane.
New-York—Jeremiah Doine, F., William Dodge, N. W. Busteed, Jonathan S. Ely, Mossa M. Vall, Geo. W. Wright, Gardner Spring, jr., John H. Chambers, Frederick Knapp, James Hillyer, Robert M. Hedden, Wm. C. Betts, John J. Satting, Besjamin J. Pertz, Wm. Y. Clark.
West-Chesters—Dinean Macathur, of Morrisania.
Mr. Mather presented a minority report this

Mr. Mather presented a minority morning against tolling railroads, in which he takes ground in favor of enlarging the Eric Canal by a proosing a loan, which the people are expected to metion, and which would invoive a f-mill tax for

ghteen years to come.

The present mode of distributing funds to Acade mics all over the State for the education of Common School teachers, it is conceded by the Board of Re gents and the Superintendent of Public Instrucgents and the Superintendent of Public Institu-tion, does not meet the expectations of the friends of those institutions. Some \$15,000 are annually appropriated to this purpose, and Mr. Van Dyck recommends its concentration in a less number of institutions with a view to greater efficiency. This morning Senator Halsted introduced a petition very numerously signed by citizens of Perry, Wyoming County, for the establishment of a Normal Schoel in that village, and the Board of Trustees of Perry Academy back the application by the offer to transfer to the State the Academy property valued at \$20,000, if the State will meet the indebtedness of \$4,000 on the property, and continue the institution as a Normal School. The offer is certainly a liberal one on the part of the people of Perry.

SENATE-LEENING SESSION. Private claims were considered.

The bill providing regulations for the port of New-York was debated, and progress reported in a way significant of the defeat of the bill.

significant of the defeat of the bill.

ASSEMBLY - EVENING SESSION.

The State Engineer, in reply to a resolution of the Argenbly, sent in an estimate of the cost of the completion of the canal, which is as follows:

Fig. Englargement. \$8.427,731 25

Oswope Etlargement. 714,637 75

Cayuga and Seneca Eulargement. 324,336 44

Black River Canal. 138,772 50

General Valley Canal. 95,350 29

Champlain Caral Locks Enlargement. 216,549 00

Total.

In this the amount necessary to complete the Genesee Valley Caral from Olean to Mill Grove Pond, \$83,333 70, is not included.

Mr. Duryea moved to take from the table the bill creating a new Ward in Brooklyn.

Mr. Ouryea opposed the motion, and it was lost.

Mr. OSGOOD—From the Committee to investigate the rumors of bribery in regard to the Brooklyn Assessment bill, reported that the charges were made on information only, and that as the Committee see no reasonable ground to suspect that any money has reasonable ground to suspent that any money has been used to secure the passage of the bill, tooy ask to be discharged.

The report was agreed to.

In relation to the New-York Juverile Asylum bili.
The Lockport Hydraulic Company bill.
A large number of bills of private interest.
The bill to amend the act authorizing the sale of the Wallsbott Burial Ground was lost, and a motion to reconsider tabled.

FROM BOSTON.

FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENTS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Bostos, March 20, 1858. The rage of public representation seems to have seized upon the inhabitants of Boston. By this I do

not mean the representation of the people in Congress, or the State Legislature, nor do I mean the representation of Women, in the person of their self-elected dele-gate, Mrs. Caroline Healy Dall. I mean the public illustration of private talents, the paid exhibition, to select circles, of aristocratic dilettanti and their accomplishments. The unusual necessities of the Poor, this past Winter, have no doubt suggested mode of raising money for their relief. It has its pleasant side, certainly—the good na-ture and spirit of the young people, who perform, in various ways, on these occasions, has quite a charm in it. There are, however, more drawbacks to be considered in the result. The love of display, one fears, might be unduly fostered by such exhibitions. It is a dangerous passion, and one which goes far to destroy the charm of social intercourse. Then it competes on unequal ground, with those professional artists whose lives are devoted to the serious sequisition of the arts of amusement, and whose services, in these days, are but poorly requited. I cannot, TRIBUNK, on considentions grounds, encourage anything that is likely to take the wind out of the sails of our brethren of the sock and buskin. Heaven send them generous ercoursgement, and a few more zealous champions, the the spostoric H. Hellows, to say a good word for hem, row and then. I confers, I am not interested at all in hearing that Miss Lavinia made a great hit last night in Mrs. So and So's private theatricals, or that Mr. Marry Briggs is unsurpassable, and ought to ave been a poor man, making the stage his profession. but I am anxious that Miss Heron should have a good benefit. I am always delighted to hear Miss Cushman praised, and Mr. Booth a laurels please me almost s much as they please him. There is not a dreary night at the Boston (languishing this year for want of natronage, that does not send its sadness through my houghts. We all like, I think, to make this distinct tion between the real thing and its amatour imitation. Those who make the pursuit of art a pleasure have their reward. Let those who make it a conscientious abor bave their's also. But these exhibitions, hitherto unehronicled by me,

have been so numerous and so various as to suggest the idea that private life is to be abolished in Boston, and that the beau monde of Beacou street is to become one proporated company of performers in every sort.

First came the tableaux, in which the choicest and he fairest of the city allowed their beauty to be gazed spon for the somewhat expensive consideration is a head. The heads, of course, were heads of issuites, carefully chosen; the money went to the Previous Association, and everybody said thew good

ast election, or voters whose names had been pro- these young fadies greet to steed up and he took of a

Then came a club concert, a really graceful and charming entertainment. The sixter stars rang together, and the soms of Boston shouled, in good base and tenor parts, to the music of Bach, Mondelwahe, Mozart, and othere assics. The master, Drevel is kee wa among you. Habeats time vigorously with his baton; he stretches out his hards, imploring a planissimo; he seems a transfigured Apollo, with a curious multiplica-tion of Muses. Finally, he seems to disappear in a cloud of glory, and the wonder is, how he kept his senses so lorg, in such company. We paid \$2 cach for our tickets, and considered the sum, not contemptible these days, fully redeemed by the pleasure.

The public private theatricals given in ail of charitable objects I will not attempt to describe, for twenty good reasons, of which the first and pary necessary one is, that I did not see them.

Het when we thought that every possible desire had been employed to decay our cherished com, a new mine was suddenly spring at our feet. Some young greate-men of the first water would give an exhibition in feeding, single-sick and sabre exercise, for the benefit of their feacing-master. It must not be supposed that the individual last named presented himself as an object of charity. Still, the fencing-master has, no loubt a wife who does not feace, and children whose equabbles are confined to the bread and milk depart. meet, and so, in three ponurious times, it was very kind and apprepriate for his pupils to give him a benefit We arrived a little bate-Papanti's Wall was crowded

with the beauty and fashion, etc. In the midst was a clear space, where two young anstocrats were hacking each other fiercely with harmless weapons. They, lungs and party till they are tired—then, other combat ants succeed, and music plays between the fights.
The good hits receive hearty applause. As lieutenant of the Navy makes his appearance upon the scene. He is a much wilder sort of creature than your quiet young Beston citizen, and resunds one a little of a wolf in a si cep-fold. Grimly he shakes his locks about, and meneces through his mask. Lie is quick, strong, active. His favorite point of attack is the throat of his antagonist. One hopes the button will hold, and indeed d does: He is so blood-thirsty as to suggest his having been in the Mexican war, which rumor is raised, but not verified. Finally, though he seems to be a very terrible man, we take leave to covert that his quarter deck practice is a little rough, and less courtly and

Sabre exercise succeeds. The ladies are greatly disappointed at seeing only wooden sabres. They had toped for the real thing, and show some factiontion to deniend back their money and go away. They are produced another sight of the Licutenant, and a great exhibition of single-stick, and so consent to remain.

The refreshing single-stick closes the evening's tertainment. It is every way a gratifying performance The young combatants go at it with right good-will, and contrive, in spite of the padded head, and breast goar, to deal each other row and then a hearty thwack, in some unguarded quarter. The soplause is greatfathers and mothers are proud of their own, and there

is a general shaking of hands and congratulation.

We pronounce the exhibition one of the most amusing we have ever seen in Boston. The young mea se peared to so much more advantage than when gaping at a party, or gulping down ices between the runs on the table, or panting and perspiring in the Redown. We wish the experiment might be repeated, for the encouragement of manly graces and exercises, and for this moreover, that the ladies, who are taxed so largely to contribute to the amusements of society, might now and then have leave to sit, and be amused

SINKING OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The fine stern-wheel steamer St. Lawrence, Captain Cochran, bound from Pittsburgh for New-Orieane, with a valuable cargo, struck the rocks near Coniport on Sunday night, and sunk. The boat will prove a total loss, but a portion of her cargo may be recovered in a damaged condition. Mr. McCanee, clerk of the Melnotte, has kindly furnished us with the following account of the disaster:

account of the disaster:

The steamer Melnotte passed the St. Lawrence cealing at Mason City, on the night of the Elst mst. We landed to coal at Coalport, where we also found the Argonaut cealing. After we had cleaned out our fired we saw the St. Lawrence, after rounding out from Mason City, strike the rocks at Coalport, within a short distance of the shore. She rang her bell for assistance, when the Argonaut, having steam, got there first, and took off her passengers and crow, and a fow articles of freight. As soon as we could raise steam we also hastened to the receuse. Justas we got to her, the chimneys and cabin slid overboard with a tremende us crash. The Argonaut, fearing this, had barely got away from the St. Lawrence when the accident occurred. The St. Lawrence when the accident occurred in the substant of the rock which such her. The boat and cargo are a total lose. Her bottom was crushed up within two feet of her deck, and there are 25 feet water outside of the coal was the stant here. feet of her deck, and there are 25 feet water outside of the recks which spik her. She went down in about three-quarters of an hour from the time she struck. The Meinotte and Argonaut staid by her until fully satisfied they could be of no further service. There were no lives lost. Yours, &c., DICK McCANCE, Clerk steamer Meinotte. The St. Lawrence, we believe, was in her third sea-sen, and valued at \$20,000. She is owned by Capt. R. D. Cockern and others, and partially insured in Pitta-

D. Cochran and others, and partially insured in Pitte-burgh. The loss of the carge will be heavy. She has 70 tune, consisting of dry goods, rails, &cc., for this [Cincinnati Commercial.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.-A young man named Edward Cunningham, a native of Albany, was arrested shortly after 12 o'clock this morning, in Mulberry street, charged with taking the life, some two years since, of a man named Mitchel, in Chatham street. Cunningham fled from the city soon after the alleged murder. A reward of \$299 was offered for

ANOTHER DESCENT .- A descent was made, about I o'clock this morning, upon a vile den of prostitution in the basement of No. 52 Centre street, by a squad of Sixth Ward policemen, beaded by Sergeant Lyons. The proprietor of the place (a German Jew) and six formale inmates were arrested and taken to the Station-

CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES .-- It is proposed to print a "Mirror of Parliament," in Canada, after the manner of "Hansard's Parliamentary De-

Missisora.—The Legislature of Minnesola has parsed a bill amending the Constitution, so that the encutive efficers of the State may be qualified and enter upon the duties of their respective offices at a pecified time, in the event of a longer delay on the part of Congress to recognize Minnesota as a State of the Union. This amendment is to be submitted to the people on the second Monday in April, 1858, provided the State shall not be admitted prior to the time of holding said election. The terms of office will commune on the 1st of May, and continue until January, 1860, except that of the Auditor, who will continue in office until 1861.

Markets-Reported by Telegrap

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

New Orleans March 23.—There was a setymethy-domain in the Cotton Market to day, and saids want make of 29,000 bales, not proved cleany after, though not quotably higher. The sales of the last three days have been 29,000 bales, and the stock in port is estimated 45,1600 hale. The decreased receipts at this port as compared with last year, are 35,500 bales, and the stock in port is estimated 45,1600 hale. The decreased receipts at this port as compared with last year, are 35,500 bales; at all the port as compared with last year, are 35,500 bales; at all the port as compared with last year, are 35,500 bales; at all the port as compared with last year, are 35,500 bales; at all the port as the port of the sales of the sale of